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XXXV.—*Rhynchotal Notes*.—XLV. By W. L. DISTANT.

HOMOPTERA.

Fam. Cercopidæ.

Ethiopian Genera and Species.

THE Ethiopian Cercopidæ are now becoming much better known to entomologists. Since Walker first described many species and Stål laid the foundation of the study in his 'Hemiptera Africana,' recent workers have paid considerable attention to the family. Among these contributors may be mentioned Schouteden, who described and enumerated a number of species principally from the Congo region (1901), and Jacobi, who did the same for the fauna of North-east Africa (1904). Lethierry, Karsch, Melichar, and the present writer have also, from time to time, added to the list. The British Museum contained a considerable quantity of unworked material, of which the collection made by Neave in North-west Rhodesia is particularly important, and that made by Escalera in the Cameroon district of West Africa has filled many lacunæ in the National Collection.

Subfam. *APHROPHORINÆ*.Genus *PTYELUS*.

Ptyelus, St.-Farg. & Serv. Enc. Méth. x. p. 608 (1825).

Type, *P. flavescens*, Fabr.

Ptyelus combinatus, sp. n.

Body, legs, and tegmina black; a large central discal spot to vertex, a broad transverse fascia to pronotum situate a little before middle, head beneath (excluding extreme basal margin of face, which is widened into a spot between face and eyes, and the posterior margins of clypeus), and a large lateral spot near each anterior coxa, ochraceous or stramineous; wings pale fuliginous, with darker shadings; vertex short, broad, about half as long as breadth between the eyes, convexly rounded in front; face rather broadly centrally longitudinally flattened for more than half its length, the lateral areas transversely striate; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ; posterior tibiæ with two prominent spines, the one nearer base smallest; tegmina very thickly, finely, and obscurely punctate, more piceous than black, the posterior claval margin distinctly black.

Long., excl. tegm., 11 mm.; exp. tegm. 30 mm.

Hab. Cameroons (*Escalera*, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *P. flavescens*, Fabr., by the short, broad, and convexly rounded vertex; by the fuliginous shading of the wings allied to *P. grossus*, Fabr.

Ptyelus escalerae, sp. n.

Body, legs, and tegmina pale ochraceous; four small spots at base of vertex in transverse series and two central spots before them, two central spots near anterior margin of pronotum, basal joints of antennæ, a small spot near anterior coxæ, apex of rostrum, a broad annulation to anterior tibiæ, anterior and intermediate tarsi, and all the tarsal claws, black; tegmina with a small black discal spot before middle somewhat surrounded by a small cluster of testaceous suffusions; wings pale grey hyaline, concolorous, without darker suffusions; vertex about half the length of breadth between eyes, subangularly produced in front; face rather broadly, longitudinally, centrally flattened for more than half its length, the lateral areas transversely striate, rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ; pronotum very thickly and finely

punctate, with a central longitudinal carinate line which terminates near anterior margin in a slight foveation.

Long., excl. tegm., 12 mm. ; exp. tegm. 32 mm.

Hab. Cameroons (*Escalera*, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *P. grossus*, Fabr., but with the vertex a little more angulate anteriorly, while from all the varieties of the Fabrician species it differs by the pale unicolorous wings.

Genus POOPHILUS.

Poophilus, Stål, Hem. Afr. iv. p. 72 (1866).

Type, *P. actuosus*, Stål.

Poophilus adustus *.

Ptyelus adustus, Walk. List Hom. iii. p. 710 (1851).

Hab. Congo, Sierra Leone.

Poophilus obscurus.

Ptyelus obscurus, Walk. List Hom. iii. p. 707 (1851).

Aphrophora obscura, Germ., MS.

Hab. S. Africa.

Genus SEPULLIA.

Sepullia, Stål, Hem. Afr. iv. p. 79 (1866).

Type, *S. murrayi*, Sign.

Sepullia murrayi.

Clasoptera murrayi, Sign. in Thoms. Arch. Ent. ii. p. 333 (1858).

Sepullia murrayi, Stål, Hem. Afr. iv. p. 80 (1866).

Var.—Head, pronotum, and tegmina stramineous, the latter with the veins, apical margin, and confluent spots on apical area black; scutellum black; body beneath and legs as in the typical form.

I possess both the black typical form and variety from Calabar, where they were collected by the late Mr. Rutherford.

Genus HEMIAPTERUS.

Hemiapterus, Jacobi, Zool. Jahrb. xix. p. 777 (1904).

Type, *H. decurtatus*, Jacobi.

* The *P. congolensis*, Schout., which I have not seen, may be conspecific with this species.

Hemipterus fasciatus, sp. n.

Body above black ; vertex in front of eyes, a central transverse fascia to pronotum, and a broader transverse fascia crossing tegmina at apex of scutellum and narrowing towards costal margin, greyish white ; body beneath and legs black or piccous ; face greyish white, the apex and transverse substriate lines black or piccous ; disk of sternum ochraceous, bases of femora and the posterior tarsi ochraceous ; rostrum passing the intermediate coxæ, and excluding base, ochraceous ; vertex a little shorter than pronotum, obtusely angularly produced, the ocelli a little nearer to each other than to eyes ; vertex, pronotum, and scutellum finely wrinkled and granulose ; scutellum slightly longer than broad ; tegmina strongly convex, deflected on each side ; face convex ; posterior tibiæ with two spines.

Long., incl. tegm., 5 mm.

Hab. Cameroons (*Escalera*, Brit. Mus.).

Hemipterus variegatus, sp. n.

Vertex, pronotum, and scutellum black or piccous ; vertex in front of eyes pale obscure ochraceous ; pronotum with a transverse greyish fascia ; body beneath and legs piccous brown ; face and cheeks stramineous, basal margin of face black, its disk with transverse substriate piceous-brown lines ; sternum pale ochraceous ; tegmina piceous brown, a narrow curved transverse fascia before middle and some spots on apical area greyish white ; vertex shorter than pronotum, obtusely angularly produced in front ; ocelli slightly nearer to each other than to eyes ; pronotum with an obscure central, discal, longitudinal impressed line ; vertex, pronotum, and scutellum finely wrinkled and granulose ; scutellum slightly longer than broad ; tegmina convex, deflected on each side ; face moderately convex ; elypeus with a central longitudinal ridge ; posterior tibiæ with two spines.

Long., incl. tegm., $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Sierra Leone (*Jas. Foxcroft*, Brit. Mus.).

Subfam. *CERCOPINÆ*.Genus *BANDUSIA*.

Bandusia, Stål, Mem. Afr. iv. p. 62 (1866).

Type, *B. rubicunda*, Walk.

Bandusia innotata.

Monecphora innotata, Walk. Ins. Saund., Hom. p. 87 (1858).

Hab. W. C. Africa.

Bandusia apicalis.

Literna? *apicalis*, Hagl. Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1899, no. 2, p. 51.

Hab. Cameroons (*Escalera*, Brit. Mus.).

AMBERANA, gen. nov.

Vertex of head broader than long, obtusely angularly produced in front of eyes; face broadly longitudinally centrally sulcately impressed, the margins of this area ridged; pronotum almost as long as broad, convex, the anterior lateral margins straightly oblique to head, the posterior lateral margins oblique to basal angles of scutellum, anterior margin transversely straight, posterior margin only moderately concavely sinuate; scutellum longer than broad, discally foveately impressed; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ; posterior tibiæ with a prominent spine before apex; tegmina long, narrow, three times as long as broad, apices rounded, the apical area transversely veined; wings shorter than tegmina, a little more than twice as long as broad.

Type, *A. elongata*, Dist.

By the sulcately impressed face allied to *Literna*, Stål, from which, among other characters, it may be at once separated by the narrow elongated tegmina.

Amberana elongata, sp. n.

Vertex, pronotum, scutellum, head beneath, prosternum, and legs black; posterior legs with the femora and bases of tibiæ ochraceous; abdomen above and beneath sanguineous; meso- and metasterna testaceous or reddish ochraceous; tegmina black, a large elongate basal spot in clavus, a subcostal rounded spot above its apex, and a large transverse spot before apical area, golden yellow; wings very pale fuliginous; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long., excl. tegm., $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. tegm. 25 mm.

Hab. Madagascar; Mt. Amber (Brit. Mus.).

DAUPHINA, gen. nov.

Vertex of head a little broader than long, narrowing to apex, which is broadly subangularly rounded; ocelli somewhat contiguous, much nearer to each other than to eyes; face broad, broadly longitudinally sulcately impressed, the margins of this area ridged; pronotum almost twice as broad as long, the lateral angles subprominent and subangulate, the anterior lateral margins slightly rounded and obliquely directed to head, the posterior lateral margins obliquely sinuate to basal angles of scutellum, posterior margin concavely sinuate; scutellum longer than broad, discally foveately impressed; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ; posterior tibiæ with a strong spine before apex; tegmina but a little more than twice as long as broad, their apices rounded, transversely veined on apical area; wings a little shorter than tegmina, more than twice as long as broad.

Type, *D. lemuria*, Dist.

By the sulcately impressed face allied to *Literna*, Stål, but differing by the shape and size of the pronotum, &c.

Dauphina lemuria, sp. n.

Head and scutellum black; pronotum ochraceous, its anterior margin (broadly) and posterior margin (narrowly) black; abdomen above, body beneath, and legs sanguineous; face, anterior and intermediate tibiæ and tarsi, and apices of the posterior tibiæ and the tarsi black; lateral angles of the prosternum ochraceous, inwardly narrowly black; tegmina with less than basal half ochraceous, outwardly margined with a transverse black fascia inwardly continued on claval suture but not reaching base, base of posterior claval margin also black, the costal area sanguineous; beyond this ochraceous area the colour is pale brownish ochraceous, with the apical margin broadly black; wings very pale fuliginous, the basal area and posterior and apical margins fuscous; vertex foveate on each lateral area at inner margins of eyes; pronotum thickly finely obscurely punctate, with several foveations in the anterior black area; rostrum sanguineous, its apex black and reaching the intermediate coxæ; posterior tibiæ with a single robust spine at about one-third before apex.

Long., excl. tegm., 9 mm.; exp. tegm. 25 mm.

Hab. Madagascar; Fort Dauphin (*M. J. Cloisel*, Brit. Mus.).

GENUS TRIECPHORA.

Triecphora, Amy. & Serv. Hist. Hém. p. 561 (1843); Dist. Insect. Transvaal, pt. ix. p. 225 (1908).

Tomaspis, Stål (nec Amy. & Serv.), Hem. Afr. iv. p. 56 (1866).

Type, *T. sanguinolenta*, Scop.*

Triecphora nyassæ.

Tomaspis nyassæ, Dist. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1878, p. 177; Waterh. Aid Ident. Ins. t. xxiv. (1880-2).

Tomaspis mirabilis, Schout. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xlv. p. 118 (1907).

Hab. E. Africa.

Triecphora picturata, sp. n.

Head (including face), scutellum, pro- and mesosterna, and legs black; posterior femora testaceous; pronotum stramineous, the anterior and anterior-lateral margins black; abdomen above and beneath pale testaceous, the anal segment black; metasternum stramineous or pale testaceous; tegmina black, nearly basal half (excluding broad costal margin) and a large discal spot on apical area stramineous, in some specimens the latter spot ochraceous; wings pale fuliginous; vertex broadly foveately apically impressed; pronotum very finely wrinkled, posterior tibiæ with two strong spines, one near base, the other near middle; face centrally longitudinally carinate.

Long., excl. tegm., $6\frac{1}{2}$ -7 mm.; exp. tegm. 19 mm.

Hab. N.W. Rhodesia; Kambove, Katanga (*Neave*, Brit. Mus.).

Triecphora daltoni, sp. n.

Body and legs black; an elongate spot at each lateral angle of the scutellum, margins of the abdominal segments (very prominent above and much more obscure beneath), and coxal spots sanguineous; tegmina black, a short basal subcostal longitudinal streak and the apical third testaceous; wings very pale fuliginous, subhyaline, piceous at base and fuscous at apical margin; vertex with a basal central longitudinal ridge, on each side of which is a broad central longitudinal foveation; pronotum rugosely punctate; face very

* This species has usually been ascribed to Linnæus, but Maurice Royer has recently (Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1906, p. 297) shown that Linnæus included three species under that name and that the species is definitely fixed by Scopoli (Ent. Carn. p. 112, fig. 330, 1763).

prominent and centrally longitudinally ridged, greyish transversely striate on each lateral area; rostrum about reaching the intermediate coxæ; abdomen beneath densely shortly greyish pilose; posterior tibiæ with a single strong spine about one-third before apex.

Long., excl. tegm., $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. tegm. 23 mm.

Hab. West Africa (*Dalton*, Brit. Mus.).

Triecphora johannæ, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, body beneath, and legs pale castaneous brown, abdomen above brownish ochraceous, apex of scutellum pale ochraceous; tegmina black, crossed by two transverse greyish fasciæ, the broadest near base, the narrower at about one-third before apex; wings pale fuliginous; head foveately impressed on each lateral area at inner side of eyes; pronotum very finely wrinkled and punctate, roundly subfoveately impressed on each side near anterior margin and behind eyes; face angulate and very strongly centrally longitudinally ridged; posterior femora with one strong spine at about one-third before apex.

Long., excl. tegm., 10 mm.; exp. tegm. 24 mm.

Hab. Comoro Islands; Johanna (*Bewsher*, Brit. Mus.).

This is the specimen referred to by Dr. Butler (*Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* (5) iv. p. 41, 1879) as an apparently new species of *Phymatostetha*, contained in a small collection of Arachnida from the island of Johanna. It has been reset, and is now in perfect condition.

Triecphora karschi, sp. n.

Tomaspis binotata, Karsch (nec Dist.), *Stett. ent. Zeit.* 1894, p. 114, t. ii. fig. 8.

Karsch probably intended to ascribe this species to my *T. conspicua* rather than to *T. binotata*, with which it has little in common. From *T. conspicua* it differs by having the abdomen above black, not sanguineous or dull reddish; the legs black; tegmina with a small red spot nearer to apex than the much larger spot in *conspicua*. Structurally it is distinct by the formation of the face, which is not "robustly and convexly tumid" as in *conspicua*, but smaller, compressed, and with a very distinct central longitudinal ridge extending about halfway from base.

Hab. West Africa; Barombi (fide *Karsch*); Cameroons (*Escalera*, Brit. Mus.); Calabar (*Rutherford*, Coll. Dist.).

Genus LOCRIIS.

Locris, Stål, Hem. Afr. iv. p. 57 (1866).

Type, *L. rubra*, Fabr.

Locris auripennis, sp. n.

Head above, pronotum, and scutellum orange-yellow; more than basal half of head, pronotum with a broad sub-anterior fascia not reaching lateral margins, and a broad basal fascia not reaching the posterior lateral angles, black; scutellum with four small basal black spots, one at each basal angle and two (strongly foveate) between them; abdomen above black, the segmental margins carmine-red; body beneath and legs black; basal margin and central fascia to face (the latter reaching to about middle), lateral areas of prosternum (containing a black spot), apices of femora, tibiæ, and tarsi orange-yellow, bases and apices of tibiae and apices of tarsi black; metasternum more or less sanguineous; tegmina golden yellow, with two small black marginal spots, one at apex of clavus, the other above it at costal margin; wings shining fuliginous, the basal area and apex blackish, extreme base sanguineous; pronotum rugosely punctate, more so on posterior half, with a central carinate line not reaching anterior margin; face compressed, centrally longitudinally carinate; posterior tibiæ with a strong spine at about one-third from apex; tegmina nearly three times as long as broad.

Long., excl. tegm., 9 mm.; exp. tegm. 25-25½ mm.

Hab. N.W. Rhodesia; W. of Kambove (*Neave*, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *L. erythromela*, Walk., but a larger insect; colour of tegmina different, base of clavus concolorous, not black, small foveate spots at base of scutellum, &c. The British Museum possesses a long series of this species.

Locris katangensis, sp. n.

Head black, a narrow ochraceous marginal spot in front of each eye, face and clypeus black, the narrow ochraceous spots above visible beneath on each side of base; pronotum black, anterior and lateral margins connected with a central transverse fascia, ochraceous; scutellum ochraceous, with four small blackish obscure spots at base, the two central spots foveate; abdomen above carmine-red, the lateral margins black; body beneath and legs black, the tibiæ

(excluding bases and apices) sanguineous; metasternum more or less sanguineous, lateral margins of prosternum ochraceous; tegmina brownish ochraceous, bases of costal and outer claval margins pale ochraceous; wings fuliginous, the basal and apical areas darker, extreme base sanguineous; pronotum coarsely punctate, posteriorly moderately rugose; face moderately compressed, outwardly convex, with a central longitudinal carinate line; posterior tibiæ with a prominent spine beyond middle.

Long., excl. tegm., 8 mm.; exp. tegm. 23 mm.

Hab. N.W. Rhodesia; Kambove, Katanga (*Neave*, Brit. Mus.).

Apparently somewhat allied to *L. vestigans*, Jacobi.

Locris spectabilis, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum black; head with a spot on each lateral margin in front of eyes and the anterior, lateral, and posterior margins of pronotum ochraceous; abdomen above brownish ochraceous, the lateral margins macularly black; body beneath black; the ochraceous spots to margins of head above visible on each side of face; lateral margins of prosternum ochraceous; legs pale testaceous, anterior femora streaked above, intermediate and posterior femora (excluding apices), apices of tibiæ, and the tarsi black; margins of the abdominal segments beneath testaceous; tegmina very pale ochraceous, their apices roseate; wings hyaline, a prominent black basal spot and the apical and posterior margins fuscous; pronotum punctate, slightly rugose, with a central longitudinal carinate line neither reaching the anterior nor posterior margins; face subglobose, not prominently compressed, centrally longitudinally carinate, outwardly convex; tegmina densely finely punctate; posterior tibiæ with a prominent spine at about one-third from apex.

Long., excl. tegm., 9 mm.; exp. tegm. 24 mm.

Hab. N.W. Rhodesia; Lualaba R. (*Neave*, Brit. Mus.).

Locris antinorii, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, body beneath, and legs black; a marginal spot on each side of head in front of eyes, anterior and anterior-lateral margins of pronotum, a small spot near apex of scutellum, a marginal spot between face and eyes, and segmental margins to abdomen beneath, ochraceous; abdomen above sanguineous, the segmental margins paler, and with a marginal series of large black segmental spots on

each side; tegmina black; costal area from base to near apex, where it is obliquely deflected inwardly, apical margin, posterior claval margin, and some obscure macular discal suffusions pale testaceous; wings pale fuliginous, subhyaline, basal area and apical margin piceous, extreme base sanguineous; pronotum coarsely punctate and posteriorly rugose, a fine central carinate longitudinal line not reaching posterior margin; face with a central longitudinal carinate line; posterior tibiae with a moderately strong spine at about one-third from apex.

Long., excl. tegm., 10 mm. : exp. tegm. 24 mm.

Hab. Abyssinia; Shoa (*Antinori*, Atkins. Coll., Brit. Mus.).

Locris areata.

Moneophora areata, Walk. List Hom. iii. p. 675 (1851).

Var.—Agreeing with typical *L. areata*, but tegmina with nearly basal half of claval area continued upward in an oblique fascia to near costal margin, pale ochraceous, this ochraceous marking more or less margined with black spots which vary in number and intensity in different specimens.

Note.—In typical specimens of *L. areata* there are generally obsolete indications of the ochraceous basal coloration.

The variety above described is represented in the British Museum by specimens from Zanzibar, Tanganyika, and E. Witu in Brit. E. Africa.

Locris incarnata.

Moneophora incarnata, Walk. List Hom. iii. p. 677 (1851).

Locris distanti, Schout. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xlv. p. 120 (1901).

This species is found in the Transvaal, a habitat which may, perhaps, represent the "Interior of South Africa," as given by Walker.

Var.—Many of the veins and a spot near costal margin in the apical area of the tegmina ochraceous.

Hab. Angola (Brit. Mus.).

Var. angolensis.

All the sanguineous coloration replaced by ochraceous.

Hab. Angola (Brit. Mus.).

Locris apicalis, sp. n.

Head black, the apical margin from in front of eyes sanguineous; pronotum sanguineous, a broad transverse anterior fascia not reaching the lateral margins and a transverse subbasal fascia medially interrupted, black; scutellum black; abdomen above sanguineous, with a marginal segmental series of black spots on each side; body beneath and legs black; a central longitudinal fascia to face, the clypeus, lateral margins of prosternum, anterior femora (excluding base), apices of intermediate and posterior femora, the tibiæ and narrow segmental ventral margins, sanguineous, abdominal apical segment sanguineous, with a black spot on each side; tegmina sanguineous, the apical area black between the veins, some of which are flavescens; wings very pale fuliginous, subhyaline, darker at basal area and on inner membranous margin, extreme base sanguineous; pronotum punctate, not rugose; face compressed, moderately centrally longitudinally carinate; posterior tibiæ with a prominent spine at about one-third from apex.

Long., excl. tegm., 7 mm.; exp. tegm. 22 mm.

Hab. N.W. Rhodesia; W. of Kambove (*Neave*, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *L. incarnata*, Walk.

Locris rhodesiana, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum black; a lateral spot on head in front of eyes and lateral and posterior margins of pronotum sanguineous; abdomen above sanguineous, shaded with black, especially near base and apex; body beneath and legs blackish, apices of the femora, and the whole of the tibiæ sanguineous; tegmina with the basal third sanguineous, remaining area creamy-white, darkening to pale ochraceous between the veins on apical area, a large black oblique spot commencing on costal margin of apical area, and the apical marginal area irregularly spotted with piceous; wings hyaline, about basal third and the apical margin piceous, extreme base sanguineous; face globose; pronotum coarsely punctate but not rugose, tegmina with the veins very prominent, and the surface between them foveately depressed except on basal third.

Long., excl. tegm., 6 mm.; exp. tegm. 18 mm.

Hab. N.E. Rhodesia; W. of Medona (*D. Macdonald*, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *L. concinna*, Dist., from Damaraland.

Locris hindei, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, and body beneath black; a marginal spot in front of each eye and narrow lateral and posterior margins to pronotum sanguineous; abdomen above sanguineous, the base and some transverse fasciæ black; femora black, their apices and the whole of the tibiæ sanguineous; tarsi black, with their bases sanguineous; the ventral segmental margins and the base of anal segment sanguineous; tegmina with about basal third sanguineous, followed by a central transverse stramineous fascia, remaining area to apex fuscous, where the veins are sanguineous or stramineous; wings very pale fuliginous, hyaline, the base and apical margin fuscous; pronotum punctate, not rugose; tegmina densely and finely punctate, the veins on the apical area prominently thickened; face compressed, rounded in front, not angularly prominent nor centrally carinate; posterior tibiæ with a moderately strong spine at about one-third from apex.

Long., excl. tegm., 6 mm.; exp. tegm. 17 mm.

Hab. Brit. E. Africa; Machakos (*S. L. Hinde*, Brit. Mus.).

Locris neavei, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, and body beneath black; head above with three marginal spots (one at apex and one in front of each eye), a central longitudinal fascia to face, clypeus, lateral and anterior margins to pronotum and a central longitudinal fascia extending from base to middle, sanguineous; abdomen above purplish red, the segmental margins paler; legs sanguineous, bases of femora, apices of tibiæ, and the tarsi black; tegmina with basal third sanguineous, containing a fuscous streak on inner claval margin; this is followed by a central transverse stramineous fascia much broadened on costal margin, remaining area to apex black; wings pale fuliginous, extreme base sanguineous; pronotum punctate, not rugose; tegmina densely finely punctate; face compressed, rounded, not angularly prominent nor centrally carinate; posterior tibiæ with a strong spine at about one-third from apex.

Long., excl. tegm., 8 mm.; exp. tegm. 19 mm.

Hab. N.W. Rhodesia; W. of Kambove (*Neave*, Brit. Mus.).

Locris kambovensis, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, body beneath, and legs black; head with a testaceous marginal spot in front of each eye;

bases and apices of coxæ, extreme bases and apices of femora, abdomen above and base of abdomen beneath, dull sanguineous; connexivum black; tegmina stramineous, with castaneous suffusions which may be described as a short linear basal longitudinal line, upper claval margin (excluding base), a broad central longitudinal streak on apical half of clavus, a broad transverse fascia commencing near middle of costal margin and at middle of tegmen deflected and continued in two longitudinal fasciæ to apical area, which is also castaneous, with its apical margin black; wings very pale fuliginous and hyaline, base and apex fuscous, extreme base dull sanguineous; pronotum punctate, not rugose; tegmina densely finely punctate, the veins in apical area raised and prominent; face much compressed and angularly prominent, centrally strongly carinate; posterior tibiæ with a strong spine at about one-third from apex.

Long., excl. tegm., 7-7½ mm.; exp. tegm. 20 mm.

Hab. N.W. Rhodesia; W. of Kambove and Lualaba R. (Neave, Brit. Mus.).

Locris chersonesia, sp. n.

Head above, pronotum, scutellum, face, and lateral margins of prosternum golden yellow; abdomen above sanguineous; body beneath and legs sanguineous, face and prosternum golden yellow; eyes, mesosternum, base of abdomen beneath, coxal spots, and anterior and intermediate tarsi black; tegmina golden yellow, a large roseate spot near middle of costal area deflected to near middle of tegmen and then continued in two longitudinal fasciæ to apical area, which is also roseate; wings very pale fuliginous, subhyaline, basal area blackish; pronotum punctate, not rugose; face compressed, strongly centrally longitudinally carinate, laterally finely transversely striate; posterior tibiæ armed with a long spine at about two-thirds from base.

Long., excl. tegm., 7 mm.; exp. tegm. 21 mm.

Hab. N.W. Rhodesia; W. of Kambove (Neave, Brit. Mus.).

Locris aenea, sp. n.

Body pale bronzy ochraceous; margins of the metanotum, meso- and metasterna, abdomen beneath and legs black; anterior femora and anal abdominal segment bronzy ochraceous; tegmina brassy yellow, the apical and inner margins narrowly fuscous; wings very pale fuliginous, subhyaline, basal area infuscate; pronotum punctate, but not rugose, and

with a distinct central longitudinal carinate line; lateral areas of the abdomen above macularly black; face moderately compressed, medially centrally longitudinally carinate, the lateral areas finely transversely striate; posterior tibiæ with a strong spine at about one-third from apex.

Var.—With the legs bronzy ochraceous.

Long., excl. tegm., 6 mm.; exp. tegm. 19 mm.

Hab. Tanganyika (Brit. Mus.). Transvaal; Waterval-Onder (Ross, Coll. Dist.).

Locris submarginata, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, body beneath, and legs black; coxal spots and apices of femora sanguineous; abdomen above sanguineous, the lateral margins and apex black; tegmina testaceous red, a curved fascia before apical area, some large spots in the cells of apical area, and the apical margin, which is strongly subdentately produced inwardly, black; wings very pale fuliginous, subhyaline, basal area piceous, extreme base sanguineous; pronotum punctate, not rugose; face compressed, strongly centrally longitudinally carinate; posterior tibiæ with a strong spine at about one-third from apex; tegmina densely finely punctate, the veins on apical area moderately prominent.

Long., excl. tegm., 8 mm.; exp. tegm. 22 mm.

Hab. N.W. Rhodesia; Lualaba R. (Neave, Brit. Mus.).

XXXVI.—*Descriptions and Records of Bees.*—XX.

By T. D. A. COCKERELL, University of Colorado.

Anthophora melfordi, sp. n.

Represented by the head, thorax, and first abdominal segment, with the mouth-parts extended and the wings well preserved. Black; wings dusky hyaline, with black or very dark brown nervures. Head almost 4 mm. long, and the same in width; thorax about 5 mm. long and broad; anterior wing just over 8 mm. long; extended mouth-parts about $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Legs robust, hairy; claws deeply cleft, the outer tooth much longer than the inner; anterior basitarsus with a lateral fringe of long hair, of which the first hairs are longest and the others successively shorter; middle tibial spur stout, very finely and minutely pectinate, like the hind spur of *Centris* (from the